The People's Press.

Vol. XVII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 5, 1869. No. 16.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year	$2 00
" 6 months, ...	1 00
" 3 months, ...	75

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MY HUSBAND'S SECOND WIFE.

A WOMAN'S REVELATION.

My husband came tenderly to my side:

"Are you going out this evening, love?"

"Of course I am!"

I looked down complacently at my dress of pink crape, dew-dropped over with crystal, and the trails of pink azalans that caught up its folds here and there. A diamond bracelet encircled one round white arm, and a little cross blazed fitfully at my throat. I had never looked better, and I felt a sort of girlish pride as my eye met the fairy reflection in the mirror.

"Come, Gerald, make haste!—why, you haven't begun to dress yet!"

Where were my wifely instincts that I did not see the haggard, drawn look in his features—the fevered light in his eyes?

"I can't go to-night, Madeline—I am not well enough."

"You are never 'well enough' to oblige me, Gerald. I am tired of being put off with such excuses."

He made no answer but dropped his head in his hands on the table before him.

"O, come, Gerald," I urged, petulantly, "it is awkward for me to go alone always."

He shook his head listlessly.

"I thought perhaps you would be willing to remain at home with me, Madeline."

"Men are so selfish?" I said plaintively, "and I am all dressed. Clandia took half an hour for my hair. I dare say you'll be a great deal quieter without me, that is, if you are determined not to go."

No answer again.

"Well if you choose to be sullen, I can't help it," I said lightly, as I turned and went out of the room, adjusting in my silboquet holder the tube roses and heliotropes seeming to distill incense at every motion.

Was I heartless and cruel? Had I ceased to love my husband? From the bottom of my heart I believe that I loved him as truly and tenderly as ever wife did, but I had been so spoiled and petted all my brief selfish life, that the better instincts, so to speak, were entombed alive.

I went to the party, and had my fill of adulation and homage, as usual. The hours seemed to glide away shod with roses, and winged with music and perfume; and it was not until wearied with dancing, I sought a momentary refuge in the half-lighted tea-room that I heard words 'wakening me, as it were, from a dream.

"Gerald Clen!"

I could not well be mistaken in the name—it was scarcely common place enough for that. They were talking—two or three stout, business-like-looking gentlemen—in the hall without, and I could catch, now and then, a fugitive word or phrase.

"Fine, enterprising young fellow! great pity!—totally ruined, so Bess and McMorken say—reckless extravagance of his wife!"

All these vague fragments I heard; and then some one said:

"And what is he going to do now?"

"What can he do?" Poor fellow! I am sorry; but he should have calculated his income and expenses better."

"Or his wife should. Deuce take these women—they are at the bottom of all a man's troubles."

I rose hurriedly up, with my heart beating tumultuously beneath the pink azaleas and went back to the lighted corridors.—Albany Moore was awaiting to claim my hand for the next redowa.

"Are you ill, Mrs. Clen? How pale you look?"

"I—I am not very well. I wish you would have my carriage called, Mr. Moore."

For I felt now that home was the place for me!

Hurried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The door was locked, but I could see a light shining faintly under the threshold. I knocked wildly and persistently.

"Gerald! Gerald! for Heaven's sake let me in!"

Something fell on the marble hearth-stone within, making a metallic clink, and my husband opened the door a little way. I had never seen him look so pale before, or so rigid or determined,

"Who are you?" he demanded wildly. "Why cannot you leave me in peace?"

"It's I, Gerald—your Madeline—your own little wife."

And I caught from his hand the pistol he was striving to conceal in his breast—its mate lay on the marble hearth, under the mantel—and flung it out of the window.

"Gerald! you would have left me?"

"I would have escaped!" he cried, still half delirious to all appearances. "Debt—disgrace—misery—her reproaches! I would have escaped them all!"

His head fell, like that of a weary child, on my shoulder. I drew him gently to a sofa, and soothed him with a thousand murmured words, a thousand mute caresses! For had it not all been my fault?

And through all the long weeks of fear that followed, I nursed him with unwavering care and devotion. I had but one thought—one desire—to redeem myself in his estimation, to prove to him that I was something more and higher than the butterfly of fashion I had hitherto shown myself.

Well, the March winds had howled themselves away into their mountain fastnesses, the brilliant April raindrops were dried on bough and spray—and now the apple blossoms were tossing their fragrant billows of pinky bloom in the deep, blue air of latter May.

Where were we now?

It was a picturesque little cottage just out of the city, furnished very much like a magnificent baby house. Gerald sat in a cushioned easy chair on the piazza, just where he could glance through the open window at me, working a batch of biscuits with my sleeves rolled up above my elbows, and the "gold thread" hair neatly confined in a silken net.

"What an industrious fairy it is!" he said, smiling sadly.

"Well, you see I like it! It's a great deal better than those sanatas on the piano!"

"Who would have thought you would make so notable a housekeeper!"

I laughed gleefully—I had all a child's delight in being praised.

"Are you not going to Miss Delancey's croquet party?" he pursued.

"No—what do I care for croquet parties? I'm going to finish your shirts, and you'll read aloud to me!"

"Madeline, I want you to answer me one question."

"What is it?"

I had safely deposited my pan of biscuits in the oven by this time, and was dusting the flour off my hands.

"What have you done with your diamonds?"

"I sold them long ago—they paid several heavy bills, besides settling half a year's rent here!"

"But Madeline, you were so proud of your diamonds!"

"I was once—now they would be the bitterest reproach my eyes could meet. O, Gerald, had I been less vain, and thoughtless and extravagant ——"

I checked myself, and a robin, singing in the perfumed depths of the apple blossoms, above the piazza, took up the dropped current of sound!

"That's right, little red breast," said my husband, half jokingly, "talk her down. She has forgotten that our past is dead and gone, and that we have turned over a new page in the book of existence! Madeline do you know how I feel sometimes, when I sit and look at you!"

"No!"

"Well, I feel like a widower who has married again."

My heart gave a little superstitious jump.

"Like a widower who has married again, Gerald?"

"Yes, I can remember my first wife—a brilliant thoughtless child, without an idea beyond the gratification of present whims—a spoiled plaything! Well, that little Madeline has vanished away into the past, she has gone away, to return to me no more, and in her stead I behold my second wife, a thoughtful, tender woman, whose watchful love surrounds me like an atmosphere, whose character grows more noble, and develops itself into new depth and beauty every day."

I was kneeling by his side, now, with my cheek upon his arm, and my eyes looking into his.

"And which do you love best, Gerald? the first or second wife?"

"I think the trials and vicissitudes thro' which we have passed are welcome indeed, since they have brought me as their harvest fruits, the priceless treasure of my second wife."

That was what Gerald answered me; the sweetest words that ever fell upon my ear.

The Fur-Bearing Animals.

The fur-bearing animals of this country have afforded materials for a curious little book. *The Hunter and Trapper*, by Halsey Thrasher, (Orange, Judd & Co.) The writer is an old hunter who has learned the art of catching wild creatures from his own and other's experience, and who has recorded this collective wisdom for the benefit of those to whom it may prove useful. He has studied the nature of animals, he says, and a plan that was good to catch them forty years ago is as good now. Accordingly he furnishes abundant directions for tracking and snaring various beasts. Intermingled with such practical advice are many queer facts as to their habits, which he has learned from long observation. Beginning with the deer, he tells the pursuer how and when to seek and shoot it. Although a very shy animal, he observes, it is afraid only when there is real danger. "He is not afraid of you when you are at work driving a team, or hoeing or chopping; but take a gun and begin to poke about, and you will find him off." A deer, when frightened, will often run for protection to man or to the barn or cow-yard.

The deer have a dangerous enemy in the wolves, who hunt them in packs, and give the poor creatures no chance for life. One wolf or more will run directly on the track, and one on each side; after going a short distance they close in, and the deer cannot possibly escape. They are apt to make a great screaming, screeching and barking, even when they have caught nothing; yet when one wolf alone has secured his prey he sets up a tremendous howl, which speedily attracts his comrades, and they assemble to enjoy the feast together. If, when the pack reach the spot, the booty has been carried off, they fall upon the unfortunate beast which gave the false alarm, and he pays the penalty with his own life. When a wolf has killed a deer on the ice, hunters will often remove the body while he goes to call the pack, and then watch the scene from a safe distance. The wolf is hard to trap, and so shy that it is difficult to get at him; yet by scenting the boot soles with a mixture of different oils and flour of fennel it is possible to make him follow the hunter's tracks, and by going into a swamp or wilderness to bring all the wolves into his neighborhood.

In America, Mr. Thrasher informs us, there are two kinds of black bear, one short-legged and entirely black, the other brown faced and of a lighter make, with longer legs. The bear is a fine natural boxer, and defends himself like a well-trained pugilist against any attack made with clubs. He is "a great hand to fight dogs," regularly sitting down to it, and cuffing them right and left with his heavy paw. As has been known from time immemorial, bears are very fond of sweet things, and will climb a tree where honey is stored and go to work to gnaw it out, growling all the time at the bee's stings. The hunters often discover their whereabouts by such complaints. They are also very fond of young corn, and will devour the tender ears from hill after hill with the greatest zest. They have been seen in a field of wheat or oats, standing on their hind feet and gathering the grain to their mouths with their fore paws.

The singular sagacity and industry of the beaver have long made it an object of admiration to naturalists. In spite of the immense numbers of these creatures, and the rapidity with which they increase when unmolested, the race is being fast exterminated by the reckless manner in which young and old are slaughtered. In one year alone 60,000 beaver skins were sold by the Hudson's Bay Company, besides those collected from the Indians by the traders.

The otter is so exceedingly shy and cunning that it is very difficult to trap him. He is amphibious, and will go forty or fifty rods under water without coming to the surface, or will make a journey of two or three miles on land in crossing from one stream to another. In travelling, when there is snow on the ground, he will take two or three steps, and then turn over on his back and slide eight or ten feet, propelling himself with his hind legs. He is fond of playing in the snow, and will select a steep place at the water's edge, crawl to the top, turn round, and slide face foremost into the river, repeating the performance over and over again with great apparent enjoyment. He lives chiefly on fish, and seems, when in the water, to have some way of making them tame at his approach, so that he can pick them up as he chooses.

The mink, whose fur has of late years become so valuable, resembles the otter, and like him spends most of his time in the water. He has an omniverous appetite, and is a thievish little fellow; but he is so silly that he will run right into a bear-trap.

The pine marten, which is much like the sable, is found in British America and some parts of the northern United States. It builds its dwelling upon the tops of fir trees, and often seizes upon the nest of some bird or squirrel, drives out the owner, and enlarges the house to suit his own ideas.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the New York Herald.

The Himalaya.

Second Lecture of Professor Von Schlagintweit—Interesting disclosures.

Professor Rudolph Von Schlagintweit delivered his second lecture on the "Himalaya Mountains" last evening at Steinway Hall. The one already reported in the Herald on Tuesday last, was a mere general outline of the whole course, and it was followed on Tuesday evening by a description of the approaches to the Himalaya Mountains and their appearance southward. Last evening this was continued by a very interesting picture of the Vale of Cashmere and of the passes which lead through the mountain range known as the Himalaya.

It is impossible to give anything like a truthful recapitulation, in the limited space of a paragraph, of all the varied information which the Professor's extended experience in that country enabled him to present to his hearers. His description of Srinager, the Venice of High Asia; of the floating gardens, so well known in history and remembered by all who were ever charmed by Tom Moore's Oriental phantasy of "Lallah Rookh;" the highly picturesque panorama encircled by glaciers made distinctly visible by the unusual clearness of the atmosphere—all these were presented in a light and with an impressive beauty of language but rarely enjoyed. Even Nurmahal, the "Queen of Light," whom the Irish Orientalist named above, exhausts the English language to depict, is shown by the Professor in her natural estate and historic verity. The etymology of the word was traced to a beautiful fable deriving its origin from *Kasyapa* (to change the sea into a garden,) the Vale of Cashmere being evidently but the bottom of the sea in times immemorially past; the change of that name to Kasyapore, to Kashpore and finally to Kasmere, and that another tradition derives the name from Kasyash-Mare—all this was given with the clearness of definition and preciseness of statement so peculiar to the logical mind of the German.

The Professor, in speaking of the peculiarities of the Valley of Cashmere, referred to what he called the "intermittent springs"—the Sonda Breri—which dry up and fill again three times a day—morning, noon and evening. He then passed on to a description of the rocky wilderness of the valley of Bhachirathi, with its passes of steep declivity, where, with the utmost care, it is almost impossible for horses to get through. A very amusing incident was told that the natives could never remember his name, but instead of Schlagintweit they called him Saladin. In Paris, the boasted centre of European civilization, the same thing occurred to him, as the president of a scientific society introduced him as follows:—"*Jai l'honneur de vous presenter Monsieur Schlag, et cetera*"—I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Schlag, and so forth. Speaking of the tremendous heights to which the peaks in the Hamalaya reach, Professor Von Schlagintweit stated that he and his brothers measured 216 of them, of which 17 are over 25,000 feet, 40 over 23,000 and 120 over 20,000 feet, while Mont Blanc, the greatest mountain in Europe, only rises to altitude of 15,784 feet. In geographies heretofore the Dhawalaghiri of the Himalaya range was mentioned as the highest peak, but after measurement it was found to be 26,326 feet; higher peaks were measured, and he gave them as follows:—Sihsur, 27,799; Kanchinjinga, 28,156, and Gaurisanker, 29,002 feet above the sea, the latter being in northern latitude twenty-seven degrees fifty-nine minutes, and twenty-six degrees, fifty-five minutes eastern longitude from Greenwich. There are twenty-one passes leading across the Himalaya, the Ib-i-Gamin, 20,459; the lowest, Bara-Lachr, 17,186 feet above the level of the ocean. As a remarkable fact it is worth mentioning that our own tame barnyard fowls were found in that elevated region as wild birds, indigenous to the country. The Professor gave many more exceedingly interesting disclosures of that hitherto unknown country, and concluded amid loud applause, announcing his next lecture on Tuesday of next week, to be on the peculiarities of the second range of mountains, the Karakorum.

Greek and Eastern Burial.

A Greek settled in Smyrna, thus describes the mode of sepulture followed by his own race, and some of the people amongst whom his lot was cast:

"Our custom is to dress up the dead in his best clothes, and put on a new pair of shoes; the hands and feet are tied; the body must be facing the east, two long wax tapers standing up alight at the head and feet; and a small picture of the Holy Virgin placed on the chest. All relations must call at the house, and remain in there and taste no food of any kind until the body be buried. A cup full of wine is brought into the room, and they wash the hands and the face of the corpse with the wine, and deposit the empty cup inside the waistcoat of the dead. As soon as the body is removed a stone is placed on the floor where the body was lying, and a small cup of wine, the stone and the cup remaining on the floor for three days and three nights, with a wax taper burning the whole time. When the body is lowered into the grave, the priest empties a large bottle full of wine. When a distinguished person dies, there is always a funeral oration recited at his tomb, a habit, no doubt handed down to our noble ancestors. On their return from the cemetery, all the intimate friends and relatives return to the house and have a regular feast, consisting of all kinds of viands, except flesh, with a plenty of wine and *raki*. Three days afterwards, we have a quantity of cakes, blessed by the priest in church, and distributed to all the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Exactly three years after burial we proceed with the priest and relatives to the grave and disinter the dead; if the body be found perfectly decomposed, we collect the bones and transfer them to a monestary or a church, for which we pay a fee of fifty pistres; should unfortunately the body be found in good preservation, through our sins or those of the deceased, we replace the remains in the grave and have prayers read in the church for the remission of our sins, and the decay of the body of our relative. Our bishops are buried in a sitting posture, in an easy chair, and a wax taper burning; if, at the end of three years, on opening the tomb, the taper be found still burning, it is considered an infallible proof that the holy father has become a saint. When a Turk is buried, the priest, or hoza, puts in the grave a key and a copper coin; the key is for the purpose of opening the door of paradise, and the coin for giving bagsish to the porter. The christians in Turkey believe that three days after a Turk has been buried he becomes a dog and walks out of his tomb; whilst they maintain that when a poor Jew is lowered into his grave the earth throws up the corpse seven times, unwilling to receive in her bowels the body of such a wicked unbeliever; but that after the seventh time, the body is deposited again, and a large stone placed on the top of the tomb. This is believed by the uneducated portion of my co-religionists, who also believe that every Easter the Jews steal a Christian boy, and make use of his blood for seasoning their unleavened bread."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Stories About Elephants.

An interesting account is given us of the effect of training the Elephant. These animals are stalled at the foot of some large tree, which shelters them during the day from the extreme heat of the sun. They stand under this tree, and to it they are chained by their hind legs.

Early in the morning the keeper makes his appearance from his hovel, and throws the keys down to the elephants, who immediately unlock the padlocks of the chains, loose themselves, and says the narrator, "in the politest manner return the key to the keeper." They then proceed with him to the nearest forest, and as soon as they arrive there, begin breaking down the branches of the trees, choosing those that are most agreeable to their taste, and arrange them in two large fagots. When they have collected as much as they think they require, they make withes, and bind up their two fagots, and then twist another to connect the two, so that they may hang over their backs, one on each side; and having thus made their provisions they return home. The keeper may or may not be present during that time; all depends on whether the elephants are well trained, or have been long in servitude. On their return, the elephants pass the chains round their legs, lock the padlock and present the key as before.

When a party of elephants have gathered in a neighboring forest the branches of trees they require, and have returned to the tree where they are accustomed to find a shade, they amuse themselves with their repast, eating all the leaves and tender shoots, and rejecting the rest. When one of them has eaten enough, he usually chooses a long bough, and pulling off all the side branches, leaves a bush at the end, forming a sort of whisk, to keep off the flies and mosquitoes, which get into the cracks and crannies of an elephant's thick hide. Sometimes he will put the end of his trunk down in the dust, draw up as much of it as he can, and turning over his head, pouring it out over his skin, powdering and filling up these. This being done he will take the long branch already described, and amuse himself by flapping it right and left, and in all directions about his body, wherever the insects may settle. In this way an elephant was one day employed, when the keeper brought a little black child, and laid it down before the animal, saying in Hindostanee, "Watch it," and then walked away into the town. The elephant did not object to this interruption, but at once broke off the larger part of the bough, so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed his whole attention to the child. Gently did he fan the little creature, driving off every mosquito that approached, for upwards of two hours, until the keeper returned.

Of all the stories I have ever read of elephants, I well remember one of ill-temper. An army in India was ordered to march, and the elephants were called forth to carry the tents. One of them submitted for a time, and at length, he uttered his complaints, but they were not regarded, and another tent was put upon him. He now became sulky, and when ordered to go on, he did so, but in what way? He threw his trunk in the air, shrieked his indignation, and set off at a trot, which was about equal in speed to a horse's gallop, knocking down all that came in his way and producing the greatest confusion.

I have often thought of this elephant when I have seen a child pouting and crying as it proceeded to do what it was told, or knocked down anything that was near. Oh, what a sad sight is a cross-grained, ill-tempered, passionate child.

An elephant is, after all, an irrational creature; we may make, therefore, some excuse for a fit of disobedience; but none can be made for a child in a pet. Have you ever been so? Ask God to help you so to watch your spirit, that you may never be ill-tempered again.

White House Piety.

WHAT PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN PIOUS—STATEMENT OF A NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT—ONLY ONE PIOUS PRESIDENT.

The New Yosk corresponden: of a Boston paper says.

"The fact that Gen. Grant passed a Sabbath at West Point and did not attend church, though the Post Chaplain officiated near him, has been commented on by the press generally. It is somewhat a singular fact that, as far as is known, no President of the United States, since the days of Washington, has been a communicant in a church. John Adams was the representative of the liberal community of his day. Jefferson was styled a free-thinker. An attempt was made, when Jefferson was a young man, to make the Episcopal Church the established religion of Virginia. John Leland, a travelling Baptist minister, preached a sermon in the presence of Jefferson on what he called the "incestuous connection of the Church and State."—This sermon converted Jefferson to that doctrine. His persistent opposition to a state religion caused him to be stigmatized as an infidel. Mrs. Madison was a communicant at the Episcopal church. Her husband was not. Monroe was a member of an Episcopal parish, but not a communicant. John Quincey Adams, although a member of the Unitarian parish in Massachusetts, held a pew in the Second Presbyterian church in Washington, of which he was a trustee, and there worshipped until his death. In a violent snow-storm I saw him walking to church one Sunday, with the snow up to his loins, and he was one of the seven persons who composed the congregation that morning. He never communed in the church. Gen Jackson was a regular attendant on Sunday morning. He worshipped in the Second Presbyterian church, until his quarrel with the Pastor about Mrs Eaton. He then left for the Four-and-a-half street church and took his Cabinet with him. He always came early and entered his pew, which was on the right side of the church as he entered. Earnest and devout attention he gave to the sermon. It was his custom, at the close of the sermon, to rise in his pew and make a very courteous bow to the minister, and then walk out, the audience waiting in their pews till he had reached the vestibule. Van Buren's home church at Kinderhook was Reformed Dutch. At Washington, when he went to church, he attended St. John's (Episcopal) in the morning. Mrs. Polk was a devout and earnest christian woman, belonging to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Polk accompanied his family every Sunday morning to the Four-and-a-half street church. Mrs. Polk usually attended the Second Presbyterian church, where she held a pew. The President seldom accompanied her to the second service. Gen. Taylor was not a professor of religion. When he attended church he sat in the President's pew at St. John's. President Pierce was a member of the Congregational Society, in Concord, New Hampshire, but not of the church.—He was very regular in his attendance on Fourth street near the White House. This was his religious home during his long Senatorial life. He was not a member of the church. He came to worship usually on foot and unattended. His pew was on the side, about two-thirds of the way from the door. He usually walked up the aisle with a cat-like step, went into the extreme end of the pew, curled himself up in the corner, and seldom moved till the service closed. He rarely spoke to any one, and hastened from the church to the White House. Mrs. Lincoln was a communicant at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. Mr. Lincoln was not. But he was a regular attendant at worship. Mr. Johnson seems to have no religious home, but rather inclined to the Lutherans. Gen. Grant is not a professor of religion. He is a trustee of the National Methodist church at Washington, and is a frequent attendant on the preaching of that church."

JOHN QUINCY ADAM'S LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.—The mother of John Quincy Adams said, in a letter to him, written when he was twelve years old:

"I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy."

Not long before the death of Mr. Adams a gentleman said to him:

"I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Adams.

The gentleman replied:

"I have been reading the published letters of your mother."

"If," this gentleman relates, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowed more quickly, than did the eyes and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and said:

"Yes, sir, all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

Is not this incident very touching and beautiful?

A GREAT INVENTION OR DISCOVERY—HOUSES MADE FIRE-PROOF.—The new theatre Delle Logge, in Florence, is now completed. All of the timber and woodwork in that theatre was prepared by the Borghi process; all the coverings of the seats and all the scenery were thus made non-inflammable; and, that no doubt might linger as to the perfect safety of the building, two days before it was opened to the public some inflammable material was carried on the stage, and an attempt made to set the theatre on fire, which ignominiously and totally failed. The proprietor of the theatre invited his friends to witness the experiment; the stage was set with a drawing-room scene, the wings and back being of ordinary scenery; and to this fire was applied, and every one left the stage. The flames spread quickly, consumed the scenery which had not been subjected to Borghi's process, and then stopped short and died out, leaving the prepared scenery, the flies, the ropes, and the stage unscorched. No effluvia from the prepared substances is perceptible even to the most fastidious nostrils, although night after night the theatre has been crowded and the temperature has been high.—*N. Y. World.*

Advertising Aphorisms.

Bread is the staff of human life, and advertising is the staff of life in trade.

Don't attempt to advertise unless you have a good stock of a meritorious article.

Newspaper advertisements are good of their kind, but they cannot take the place of circulars and handbills.

Handbills and circulars are good of their kind, but they cannot take the place of newspaper advertisements.

Bonner, for several successive years invested in advertising all the profits of the preceding year. Now see where he is!

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

THE MODERN LADY.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for December says: It is one of the cherished dogmas of the modern lady, that she must not do anything for pay; and this miserable prejudice of senseless conventionality is at this moment the worst obstacle in the way of feminine talent and energy. Let the co-operative housekeepers demolish it forever, by declaring that it is just as necessary and just as honorable for a wife to earn money as it is for her husband; let them, moreover, resolve that time and skill is what they will pay for, and not sex, and the age will soon see what efforts women can make after excellence when there is hope of just reward for it. Then alone shall we begin to walk in self-respect, and the poor wronged workwoman throughout the world to raise her drooping head.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869.

IS THE LIFE OF A PEOPLE LIKE THAT OF AN INDIVIDUAL?—IS THE FEEBLENESS OF INFANCY FOLLOWED BY THE VIGOR OF YOUTH AND THE DECAY OF POWER IN OLD AGE?

These are pertinent inquiries. Examination into the records of the past, prove that the nations of antiquity with which we are most familiar, have yielded to this unvarying law of rise, progress and decline. Rome and Greece are the most noted instances. Hence, an important inquiry arises in the mind in its speculations as to the future destiny of our country.

Is America subject to and governed by the same law? Is our strength and greatness, by the seemingly universal law of mutation, to pass into feebleness and decay? Making all due concessions to a national pride in our present power and resources, we think we are justified in the conclusion that we present a condition different in all its essential features, from any of the great nations mentioned in the history of the past, or those having a present existence. Our government of to-day rests upon a foundation, which must prove as permanent as anything of merely human origin can lay claim to. Every man of every nationality, to be found amongst us, has the same right and equal interest in its purity, preservation and perpetuity. Where all have equal rights and a common interest at stake in a permanent government, and its wise and honest administration, we see no reason why or how its existence should be jeopardized in any way, save by ignorance or criminal folly. Of these two great evils, the former can be brought under direct control by the government, and should be made more and more the subject of earnest attention. Our legislators should endeavor to originate institutions of learning, stretch out a fostering hand to aid them, and strive to diffuse knowledge among the masses.

Intelligence not merely widely, but universally disseminated among all classes, is the only safe foundation for good government.

The rights of property, all law, and social harmony rest upon this basis. It is the fountain head whence flows the stream of perennial happiness, of progress, and of the ennobling influences of a true civilization.

We would, therefore, conjure the legislative department of the government, both State and Federal, to give to this matter the earnest attention which we are satisfied the subject imperatively demands. We assert confidently, that to the same measure and extent, to which they may be able to devise ways and means for its accomplishment, will they be regarded as benefactors of their race, and the voices of generations yet unborn will rise up to call them blessed.

We know that Mr. Fogel will pardon our frequent use of his name, latterly.—The fact is, that as Superintendent of the boarding department of the Salem Female Academy, our friend is running an "extensive machine," has quite a "big thing" to manage, and has become a public character. At his invitation we stepped into his office the other day, and were shown the weight of the porkers, raised and slaughtered by him during the past season. A comparatively young lot of hogs, fifty-eight in number, netted 295 pounds each. That will do, it strikes us, for this part of the country. They were of his own stock, of the best varieties, fully equal, in our opinion, to any in the country.

We have already noticed the slaughter of a part of these hogs, and we now insert the whole for the benefit of Mr. Fogel's friend, a gentleman from South Indiana, who, while on a visit to this place, had some pleasant remarks to make about North Carolina hogs having to be fed out of churns. We all understand the allusion. He meant to insinuate that our porkers were more celebrated for jowl than hams.

Now, if this gentleman will furnish Mr. Fogel a list of better hogs slaughtered in his section, we wish him to send it along, and it shall be published. We are satisfied however, that Mr. Fogel held the inside track and came out several lengths ahead of anybody in the Hoosier State.

In turning over the leaf of the past history of hog rearing in our neighborhood, we must be forcibly struck, by instances like the above, of the great progress in this particular branch of agricultural industry. It proves conclusively to the growers of pork and breeders of stock, how great the advantage to them of securing the very best varieties of both descriptions. In former times, in the days when the sun-fish and razor-back breeds flourished, Mr. Fogel's exhibit of pork, with the same amount of food consumed, would hardly have reached his present figures.

We are happy to add, from personal observation, that our farmers very generally are keenly alive to this necessity for improvement. Save in rare instances, full bloods, or at least a cross, strike the eye in passing over the country, and our shoemakers have to look abroad for a supply of bristles, with which in former times, they were enabled to supply themselves so bountifully at home.

Public Supper by the Ladies.

To bestow praise on those engaged in a laudable undertaking is always pleasant. It becomes doubly so when the gentler sex, by zeal in a meritorious cause, challenge our admiration and respect.

These feelings pervade us thoroughly, in penning a notice of the entertainment on Friday evening last, (29th ult.,) the latest of numerous other instances of the public spirit of our Salem ladies. The object to which the funds realized on this occasion are to be applied, is one that commends itself to our citizens generally.—The church edifice, hallowed in it associations to all, needs internal as well as external repair. Exposed to the summer storms and the howling blasts of winter, for many a year, its roof is giving tokens of decay.

The funds of the church, owing to losses during the war, are entirely inadequate to meet the expense, and a sum heretofore collected by the ladies for the same purpose, is buried in the general financial ruin.

With undiminished zeal and commendable perseverance, the ladies have renewed their efforts, and a generous public has nobly responded to the call.

The supper was a decided success. Inclement as was the weather without, bright and pleasant faces within rendered the evening agreeable to all and long to be remembered. A ready and willing exchange of greenbacks seemed to be the all-absorbing business, and the gay recipients rewarded their purchaser with the most enchanting smiles.

In all truth and soberness, we do think that the parties engaged, and the cause for which they had banded together, constituted as strong a claim as any contingency could evoke.

☞ Obituary notices of more than five lines in length, must be accompanied with the cash, at advertising rates, to secure insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen new books of subscription to the stock of Northwestern N. C. Railroad will be opened on the 10th inst., and continue open till the first day of April next, for the benefit of the Mt. Airy and Yadkin Valley Divisions of said Road.

Sewing Machine for sale.

County Bonds to let.

☞ VALENTINES—At the Book-Store.

Dr. Henry T. Bahnson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has associated himself with Dr. Zevely, in the practice of Medicine.

Dr. Bahnson has recently returned from Europe, where he enjoyed the advantages of a course of lectures at the University in Berlin. We wish him a successful career. See Card.

THE LIVE GIRAFFE.—We have received the first number of the Live Giraffe, published by D. W. Whitaker & Co., Raleigh, Frank Barnum, editor. It makes a very handsome appearance, and is a well conducted, independent, sprightly newspaper, abounding in wit and humor.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Little Corporal for February. Like its predecessors, it is filled with choice reading for Boys and Girls. It is decidedly one of the best magazines for the young, extant.—Terms, 1,00 per year. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

BY THURSDAY'S MAIL.—In the Senate of State Legislature bills to establish a turnpike road from Marion and Asheville, and appropriating $12,000 to the N. C. University, passed third readings.

A Land Agency for the purchase and sale of lands is about to be established in Raleigh, under the auspices of Mr. Kingsland, a Northern gentleman of great energy, and who represents a substantial and wealthy company.

Mrs. A. P. Herman.

The death of this venerable lady requires more than mere ordinary mention. Born in this community many years since, a member of the widely known Shober family, from early youth, till disabled by the feebleness incident to old age, she has been in the active service of the church. Wife of a pure and good man, Rt. Rev. J. G. HERMAN, wherever placed, in the field of her labors, North or South,—in New England, Pennsylvania or North Carolina,—she has manifested a strength of character and of intellect, which well fitted her for the discharge of the duties devolving on her.

With a genuine love for the work to which she had dedicated herself, her life was one of active usefulness during its season of health and strength. It has ended. Weary of a long pilgrimage in this vale of our earthly existence, checkered as is the common lot with joys and sorrows, desirous of relief from sickness and pain, she has passed through the bright portal into the glories of a purer and a better world, and reached the glittering hill tops of the Eternal City.

News from Washington.

Ex-Gov. Pickens, formerly Minister to St. Petersburg, died at his residence in Edgefield, South Carolina, on Monday the 25th ultimo.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the disposal of the branch mints in North Carolina, Georgia and New Orleans to the best advantage.

In the SENATE, Mr. Trumbull reported a bill punishing illegal acceptance of office with not more than five years imprisonment nor more than ten thousand dollars fine.

On the 28th ult., in SENATE, the Constitutional amendment was discussed to adjournment. It provides that no State shall deprive citizens of the right of suffrage on account of race or color.

An unusual number of female suffrage petitions were offered.

In the HOUSE, Pensions and Indian appropriation bills considered.

On the 29th, in SENATE, the pension committee reported adversely to pensioning Mrs. Lincoln.

The judiciary committee reported adversely to a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the claims of loyal citizens for property taken during the war. Also authorizing the payment of stores furnished the engineer and ordnance departments.

Mr. Wilson's bill, reducing the army, passed with an amendment that the two vacant Brigadierships shall not be filled until the prohibition is removed. Passed.

HOUSE—The constitutional amendment was resumed.

An amendment forbidding property or educational qualifications was voted down, 45 to 95.

Without further action, adjourned.

In SENATE, Jan. 30, military academy, naval and invalid appropriations, with Senate amendments, reducing the amount four millions, passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Bill allowing deputy collectors and assessors full pay while acting as chiefs. Passed.

On the 1st inst, a number of bills were introduced, among them a bill making President's salary one hundred thousand dollars; bill paying Mrs. Lincoln and children seventy-five thousand dollars.

The motion for evening sessions to consider tariff was carried.

SENATE—More female suffrage petitions were introduced.

Senator Howe amused the Senate on the 27th ult., by presenting a memorial praying for the appointment of a phrenologist to examine candidates for office. It would certainly be a better method of finding honest officeholders, than that which now prevails.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court is delivering opinions, but none affecting the South has yet been pronounced.

The Supreme Court decided that it is the duty of the assessor to reduce coin returns to currency, and person or company making coin returns liable to tax, an amount thus reduced in currency, and that such income tax is not a direct tax, but a duty on excise, and as such obligatory and valid.

One of the heaviest snow storms ever known at the South visited Alabama and Mississippi last week. In the vicinity of Huntsville, the snow fell to the depth of ten iches, and in some places the drifts were five feet deep. At Vicksburg, Miss., there was about a foot of snow but it was so warm that it did not stay long.

State Legislature.

In the HOUSE, on Tuesday night, a number of bills concerning Railroads, passed.

In SENATE, Wednesday, numerous reports from committees were made in which our readers have no special interest.

Mr. Barrow introduced a bill to authorize the exchange of bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds.

Mr. Forkner from the committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably on a bill to amend the charter of the Western railroad Company, and to build a branch from Fayetteville to Salem. Mr. Cook moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its several readings. Motion was lost.

In the HOUSE, a message was received from the Senate, concurring in the House amendments to the bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. and the North Carolina R. R.

In SENATE, on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to protect the State against the ruinous depreciation of her bonds, by fixing a sum under which they are not to be sold.

Resolution to print the laws and Constitution for the use of the officers of the State. Passed.

Mr. Osborne introduced a resolution, requesting our representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, re-established.

Mr. Rich offered a substitute urging our Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill now pending in Congress, to abolish said mint.

Messrs. Davis, Cook and Osborne opposed the substitute, and it was rejected.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Rill to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption. Passed its second reading.

In the HOUSE, nothing of special interest.

In SENATE, on Friday, the session was occupied with Mr. Robbins case, for receiving twenty dollars to advocate Mr. Stephen's claim to *per diem*.

In the HOUSE, Railroads were again under consideration, amending charters and incorporating others.

In both branches of the General Assembly on Saturday we find the proceedings of very little interest.

In SENATE, Feb. 1, a communication was received from the Supreme Court declining to answer certain questions referred to them by the Senate.

Committee on Judiciary reported unfavorably on resolution to suspend the statute of limitations.

On motion of Mr. Barrow the rules were suspended and bill declaring colored persons competent witnesses in all cases was taken and passed its several readings.

Mr. Forkner gave notice of the introduction of a bill to authorize the subscription of land to the North Western N. C Railroad and for other purposes.

Bill to lay off homesteads and personal property exempted, passed third reading.

Mr. Galloway introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to allow females to vote. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

In the HOUSE, message from the Senate transmitted a communication from the Justices of the Supreme Court, which was read as follows:

Mr. Vestal introduced a bill authorizing the North Western N. C. Rail Road Co. to receive lands for subscriptions in the capital stock of the company.

SUPREME COURT ROOMS,
Raleigh, Feb. 1st, 1869.

To The Hon T. R. CALDWELL, Lieut. Gov., &c., and The Hon. J. W. HOLDEN, Speaker, &c., &c.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the accompanying resolutions of the General Assembly, requesting the Supreme Court to give its decision in regard to the validity of the homestead exemption against debts contracted prior to the ratification of the Constitution.

With every disposition to comply with any request of the honorable bodies over which you preside, the view which the Justices of the Court take of their constitutional duties forbids them from doing so in this instance. The functions of the Court are restricted to cases before it. We art not at liberty to prejudge.

In the contested election between Waddel vs. Berry, the Judges of the Court, on the request of the Senate, after much hesitation, expressed an opinion in regard to the qualification of voters—that, however, is the only instance in which it was ever done, and it was put on the ground that the question could not come before the Court in a judicial form. The questions set out in the resolutions, under consideration not only may, but in all probability will come before us for decision.

Respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
R. M. PEARSON.

The Future of the South.

Lippincott's Magazine for the month of February contains, among many articles of intrinsic merit, one upon "Southern Reconstruction," written by a most polished and forcible writer. We have room for but a single extract in our present issue: "The Future of the South." The writer says:

"We believe that the South has a great future before it in the development of its vast resources of mineral wealth, aided by its favorable location in regard to soil and climate; but we feel that its growth depends more upon the earnestness with which it seeks the fostering hand of our great national government than upon any application that can now be made of abstract theories of State Rights and local self-government. We believe that its true reconstruction in all material respects is to be sought in a closer alliance with Northern energy and Northern capital, and that a natural union will be formed between the two in all the great enterprises that tend to the development of national wealth and commercial greatness, despite political antipathies and legislative inaptitudes. But last of all, we believe that her richest treasure, her creative powers of mind and imagination, will yet be employed, in union with the more advanced intellect of the North, in the common work of thinking and writing for the benefit of our own country and of mankind. Political parties may hesitate to align themselves upon the basis of a common destiny; capital may shrink from free and liberal investment in new and needy fields; churches may not be willing to give the right hand of fellowship across the bloody lines traced by civil war; but literary men, the students of universal nature and the explorers of the illimitable fields of thought, will meet on their distant voyages, and feel a grateful pride in hailing each other as the citizens of a common country, and the devotees of true science will reunite the several filaments that weave the web of our national life. How glorious may become that state of American society, in which the energy and zeal of higher latitudes shall be joined with the grace and ease of Southern sentiment, where truth and power shall be subordinate to love, and where all alike shall rejoice in the oblivion of a great national sorrow, we may not now be able fully to appreciate."

A large panther is creating great excitement in Davidson county, Tennessee.—Eight cows and thirteen hogs have been killed and half devoured by the animal. A hunting party has been tracing its footprints in the snow, but have had trouble with their hounds, which seem to be timid. The shriek of the monster, resembling the cry of a child, has been heard by the hunters, but only its tracks and its half eaten victims have yet been seen. It is supposed that the animal belongs to a menagerie which was wrecked some months ago by the collision of railroad trains in Mississippi. With the exception of one large panther, the animals were all recovered and caged. The animal that then made its escape has no doubt found its way to Tennessee.

Homicide in Wilkes County.

A correspondent writing to us from Wilkesboro' says: An altercation occurred in this county on the night of the 23d inst, between James W. Parlier and Burton Queen, which had a fatal issue. The circumstances are as follows: The combatants had been together during the day absent from their homes, and as they were returning in the evening a dispute arose between them, which in a short time became a quarrel. Something was said by Queen, at which Parlier took offence. He started towards Queen threatening to whip him, when Queen, after telling him he did not want to fight him, turned and ran off, pursued by the other. Queen was overtaken, and after striking Parlier with a stick, inflicted two wounds with his knife, which caused death. Parlier lived until the 25th inst., when he expired. Queen has not yet been arrested. Homicide is very frequent in the country, but this is a rare instance, there being a close affinity between the men. The sister of the deceased is the wife of Queen.—*Statesville American.*

Mr. H. H. Tate, of Greensboro', has imported a Chester hog weighing 1,060 pounds, three feet high, and nine feet long.

The *Independent Press*, formerly published at Concord, has been removed to Morganton.

The dry goods stores of Mr. Henderson and Mr. Paylor and the drug store of Mr. Mitchell, in Yanceyville, were destroyed by fire on Monday last.

Trinity College opens its present session with one hundred students.

Messrs. J. B. Hunter & Co., of Norfolk, have made a sale of 20,000 acres of swamp lands in this State to parties in Philadelphia, who will enter at once upon developing its hidden resources.

The Morganton *Press* says the grading upon the Western N. C. Railroad is nearly complete to the mountains, thirty-five miles beyond Morganton.

The office of President Pool of the University, at Chapel Hill, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night, together with many valuable private and official papers.

The Position and Cause of the Paraguayan War.

According to the latest Paraguayan advices, via Rio de Janeiro, the allies had captured the town of Angostura, to which the Paraguayans retreated after the battle at Villeta, and Lopez, with the remnant of his army, had fled to the interior. The contest, which now seems to be drawing near its termination, was initiated in June, 1864, when Lopez, having finished strengthening the fortress of Humaita, and matured his other plans, seized the Brazilian steamer, the Marquis of Olinda, and thirty Brazilians, all of whom are said to be prisoners to this day. This act is supposed to have been in retaliation for the compulsion exercised by Brazil upon the first Lopez, in the naval expedition which she sent when he refused to carry out his treaty for free navigation of the rivers necessary to Brazil, and compelled him to abide by his agreement. The rulers of Paraguay have always borne themselves with rather a high hand towards foreigners. In 1853 the American minister in Paraguay negotiated a treaty with Lopez I., securing the free navigation of the Paraguay, and providing that citizens of the United States and Paraguay should enjoy equal priviliges and protection from either government. Our representatives, however, from a want of diplomatic tact, allowed the Paraguayan secretary of foreign affairs, at the direction of his master, to insert, whenever the name "United States of America" occurred, the following substitute, "the United States of *North* America." In a legal document, like this treaty, there appeared, both in the English and Spanish version, a frequent repetition of this title. No less than *thirty-two* times was the phrase "the United States of *North* America" found in the treaty signed by Lopez and sent to the United States Senate for ratification. After the Senate had ratified it, Lopez refused to ratify it on the quibbling pretext that it "had been altered thirty-two times" by the United States Senate. In 1855 the same amiable gentleman fired upon the United States steamer Water Witch, for which our government sent a fleet, in 1858, and exacted reparation.

GENERAL NEWS.

There seems to be a deal of justice and common sense wrapped up in the Illinois proposition to enact a law by which special juries can be called of "persons who, by reason of their having a knowledge or experience in any trade, business, art, or profession which would specially qualify them to understand the questions involved in any issue or issues." It is certainly absurd to expect a jury of shipbuilders and shoemakers to decide upon points at issue in the consideration of drug making, or the customs of the practice of brokerage.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—During the performance of minstrels at the Villa Nueva Theatre last evening there were seditious cries of *Viva Cespedes!* and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and Spanish armed volunteers and police fired upon the people, and the latter returned the fire. Four persons were killed and many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak.

No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night, but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

A new series of postage stamps is in course of preparation by the Postoffice Department. They will be smaller than those now in use, but of handsomer finish and design. On the two cent stamp is an engraving of a postboy on horseback, and on the three cent a locomotive under a full head of steam. The five cent stamp contains a head of Washington. The ten cent stamp is said to be very finely designed, and contains a picture of the declaration of independence. This engraving is very finely and delicately executed. On the twelve cent stamp an engraving of an ocean steamship is seen, and the thirty cent stamp is decorated with the surrender of Burgoyne.

One of the best farmers in Kentucky is the Governor. His wheat crop amounted to 10,000 bushels.

There is a life insurance agent in New York who has $125,000 insurance upon his life, a good part of it in endowment policies. A few days ago he paid $15,500 cash for a single premium endowment.

London is growing so rapidly that its population will soon be 4,000,000. The Metropolitan police of 7,800 members have to control and patrol a district thirty miles in diameter.

Prince Salm Salm, whose ups and downs in this country and Mexico are still fresh in the memory of our readers, has just entered the Prussian army as major of the fourth (or Queen's) regiment of Grenadier Guards, stationed at Berlin.

The cotton crop of 1868 has been a God-send to the South. We have money in abundance, our credit is rapidly improving, the chains are broken which bound us, our future is bright with hope.—*Charleston News.*

A merchant in Lewistown, Me., who some years since settled with his creditors by paying them fifty cents on a dollar, has been prosperous since, and last week voluntarily paid them the balance.

A man near Baltimore set a spring-gun to keep thieves from robbing his stable. The first man shot was himself, and he died on Saturday.

At Middleborough, R. I., there is an apple tree one hundred years old, which produced ten bushels of apples last season.

A monument to cost $5,000 is to be erected over the remains of Sam Houston, at Huntsville, Texas.

Lager beer containing copperas and ale "doctored" with salt, lime and alum are among the latest adulteration discoveries in New York.

A firm in Brookline, Maine, have shipped to New York 10,000 pounds of flounders within the last four weeks.

An Englishman, having lost five wives by death, married a sixth, and now thinks of giving up the business since a former husband has turned up, after years of absence, and claimed this one.

The city of Richmond, Va., is infested with mad dogs. Hydrophobia seems to be confined to no season of the year.

A Vermonter who married at 17 has become a granfather at 31.

Little All Right, who was reported to be dead, is now playing at Tammany Hall, New York, with Risley's Japanese Troupe.

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of vineyards and gardens from the ravages of insects that escape the pursuits of the birds.

A mad dog was killed in Cincinnati, but not until he had bitten twenty people, and fifteen dogs.

A recent Railroad Convention at Atlanta resolved to decrease the fare on different roads to Southern travelers, to 2 cents per mile.

Kentucky has a coal area of 13,700 square miles, double the coal resources of Great Britain, and greater than Pennsylvania.

Texas has 237,421 square miles, is the largest State next to California, there are seventy-one newspapers in the State, population estimated 800,000.

A black walnut tree was cut in Putnam county, O., the other day, which turned out $1,000 worth of lumber.

London, on January 7th, had a fog so dense that it completely stopped navigation on the Thames, and almost prevented the transaction of business.

There was excellent skating on all the ponds in New York and vicinity on Saturday, and the attendance of skaters was immense. It is calculated that there were over 20,000 persons on the Central Parke lakes alone.

The Petersburg *Times* is informed that an entire town in one of the southern counties of Virginia, together with several thousand acres of land around it, has recently been purchased by colonists from the West.

The Indians in Wisconsin are so near starvation that they are eating diseased meat.

A valuable gold mine has been discovered at Pocatillo, Utah. Several working tests made of the ore yielded rates varying from $3,000 to $12,000 to the ton. It is pronounced one of the most valuable mines in that section.

Snow fell in such abundance in St. Petersburg and its suburbs in the latter half of December that in several streets it rose to twelve feet in height. Accounts from the provinces state that whole villages are buried under the drift.

There is a teamster in Connecticut who, for the last forty years, has gone bareheaded.

A pickpocket in New Orleans stole a portemonnaie containing a few dollars from a lady's pocket, and by accident dropped in its place a valuable diamond ring.

The property of General Beauregard in Memphis, has been restored. His private papers in the War Department are likewise soon to be restored to him.

An Australian horse recently ran ten miles in 23 minutes and 35 seconds, said to be the fastest time on record for that distance.

Queen Victoria is making money in stock raising. One animal she recently sold for $210 and others at an average of $150.

A single manufactory in Providence, R. I., is now turning out eyelets at the rate of 500,000 a day, and the export for a year has amounted to $3,000,000 worth.

The State Agricultural College of Kansas teaches women, and has seventy-one young lady students. A military drill is part of their education.

New Orleans forbids the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

A little alumn mixed in chicken food is recommended as both a preventative and cure of chicken cholera.

]From the New York Observer, Jan. 7th.]

A Heavenly Communion.

A scene of almost unexampled interest was witnessed on Sabbath afternoon, in the Clinton avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, when Christians of all evangelical denominations in that part of the city sat down together in brotherly concord at the communion table of their common Lord and Saviour. It was a rare and touching spectacle, an embodiment of true and unaffected Christian union, a visible answer to the Saviour's prayer, "that they may all be one."

Rev. Dr. Budington, the pastor of the church presided, and stated that the Committee of the church had invited the members of the neighboring churches to unite with them in celebrating the communion season of the opening year, and that all were welcome to that table which belonged to all, as it was the table of their common Master, whom they all loved and served. About twenty of the clergymen of all denominations in that part of the city, surrounded the table, and the ground floor of the spacious edifice was crowded with Christian believers met thus to testify their love to Christ and each other, while many spectators were in the galleries, overlooking this strange and affecting sight. The elements were served by the officers of the church, assisted by those of their sister churches.

After the reception of three members into the church by profession, and several by letter, the exercises were opened by the reading of the Lord's prayer in the 17th chapter of John, by Rev Mr. Brewer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Enyard, of the Reformed Church, gave out the hymn: "I love Thy kingdom, Lord." The elements were then consecrated and distributed. Rev. Mr. Brewer, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, of the Baptist Church, serving the bread, and Rev. Crammond Kennedy, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. Geo. Lansing Taylor, of the Methodist Church, the wine.

Dr. Budington, then gave an opportunity for remarks inspired by the occasion. Rev. Geo. Thrall, of the Episcopal Church pronounced the occasion as one unexampled in the history of the Church for the last three hundred years, as an event that would be dated from as the beginning of Christian communions that henceforth would rejoice the heart and strengthen the faith and love of believers. Rev. Crammond Kennedy, of the Baptist Church, gave briefly the steps by which he had been led to recognize the truth that Christ's table belongs to Christ's children. Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, of the same Church, testified his interest in the occasion that had led him at much inconvenience to leave his church in Rhode Island, that he might unite with his brethren of every name in this act of common worship, kept apart by no differences of scholastic interpretation. Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea, of the Presbyterian Church, spoke of the onset now made on the precious doctrine of the person of Christ. Rev. J. M. Bulkley, of the Methodist Church, related an interesting incident of his personal experience. He was called to administer the sacrament to a dying man in Minnesota, when the dying believer, a Presbyterian, a Quaker, a Methodist, a Roman Catholic lawyer, one not a member of the Church, united in commemorating the dying love of Christ. Father Gleason the venerable missionary of the Indians, closed the exercises with a few words of gratitude from his glowing with emotion in the enjoyment of the occasion, and the anticipation of that more blessed communion when all of every name should sit down together in the upper kingdom and Christ himself should preside at the feast.

After the touching hymn: "Blest be the tie that binds," Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, made the closing prayer and pronounced the Apostolic benediction, and the vast audience slowly dispersed, feeling that they had been drawn nearer to Christ and each other, as they had thus sat together in that heavenly place, the earnest of that more perfect communion when all shall be one, and Christ the common Lord, shall be all in all.

As an addenda, we give an extra from a recent letter of a correspondent of the Methodist Protestant, dated Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.

The writer remarks:

"The Union prayer meetings, during this week of prayer are held at Rev. D. Butler's (Lutheran) Church. A great congregation is in attendance, both noonday and evening, and the exercises are prompt and spirited. When Christians of different names, losing sight of their peculiar isms, come together simply as the disciples of Christ, to pray and offer thanksgiving, and earnestly to exhort one another to love and to do good works, lasting influence for good goes forth; and even men of the world acknowledge "how good and how pleasant a thing it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity."

"The special subject for Thursday, "the Prosperity of the Church," elicited great interest; and several brief but truly eloquent addresses were made. Rev. Dr. Wilder, who has spent more than a score of years as a missionary in Southern Africa, was present; and his remarks were listened to with profound attention. He said, in connection with the meagre support of missionaries, that he had seen a fashionably religious congregation in New York, since his return from Africa, the ladies of of which appeared so splendidly attired, that from their heads a shower of gold might have been shaken sufficient to send out a regiment of missionaries. About six hundred Africans at that station, are new zealous, consistent Christians, converted from pure heathenism. They are also fast learning the arts of civilized life. Hitherto their agriculture has been of the rudest description; but last year five hundred plows had been ordered for their use, from America alone."

Chicago professes to have among other "greatest" things of which she boasts, the largest bakery in the United States. One hundred and thirty barrels of flour are made into bread and cakes every day—about 40,000 barrels a year. Part of the bread is "aerated" by machinery and part of it is the common "fermented" article.

[From the Standard.]

BRIBERY.

Report of the Committee on Bribery and Corruption---Mr. Robbins, the Leader of the Democracy, receives twenty dollars to put a measure through the Senate.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23d, 1869.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House and the Honorable the President of the Senate.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee submit herewith the testimony they have taken. They would report that several persons who have been summoned as witnesses, have failed to appear. Your Committee would respectfully beg to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

L. G. ESTES, Ch'm'n Com.
W. H. S. SWEET,
GEORGE A. GRAHAM,
J. W. BOWMAN,
A. C. WISWALL,
JNO. GATLING,
SAMUEL FORKNER.

The undersigned, a minority of your Committee, deem it proper to state in connection with Senator Robbins' case, that Mr. Stephens was summoned at the request of that Senator, who had previously (on Monday, the 18th inst.,) submitted a voluntary statement of the transaction, which is fully corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Stephens; further that they regard the transaction as an inadvertence on the part of Senator Robbins, and in this opinion acquit him of intentional wrong.

L. G. ESTES,
W. H. S. SWEET,
JNO. GATLING,
J. W. BOWMAN.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JOHN W. STEPHENS.

Question by Mr. Sweet—Were you interested in the passage of any resolution of this General Assembly at its first session, and if so, what resolution?

Answer—I was, in two. The first was a resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections; the second was a resolution introduced by Mr. Welker to allow me my *per diem* and mileage while contesting the Hon. Bedford Brown's seat in the Senate.

Question by Mr. Sweet—Did you have any conversation with Senator Robbins in regard to the resolution giving you *per diem* and mileage, if so, repeat in detail that conversation.

Answer—I did, after the resolution was lost on Friday night. On Saturday morning the 22d of August, I met Mr. Robbins in the lobby and asked his opinion as to my getting my *per diem* and mileage. He was in favor of it, and would vote for it. I asked him if he could get a reconsideration of the matter, and told him if he would I should satisfy him for it. He said he would try. I then told him that if he succeeded I would pay $20. This took place a short time before the question came up again in the Senate. Mr. Robbins did appear in my behalf and I succeeded in getting my *per diem*, when I paid Mr. Robbins the $20.

Question by Mr. Gatling—Did you consider at the time you made this offer to to Mr. Robbins, that you were employing him as a lawyer or that you were offering him a bribe for his vote?

Answer—I said to Mr. Robbins, during the conversation above alluded to, "You are a lawyer and I know that lawyers work for money." I considered I was not paying him for his vote because he had already stated to me that he expected to vote for me.

Question by Mr Gatling—How long were you engaged in talking to Mr. Robbins on the subject?

Answer—We had but one conversation on the subject which was in the lobby, and it lasted not more than five minutes.

Question by Mr. Gatling.—Did Mr Robbins intimate to you that he desired to return that money to you, and for what reason?

Answer—Yes. he came to me, in my seat in the Senate, after the adjournment, and said he desired to return me the money, for he considered it wrong that he should keep it.

Question by Mr. Gatling—Do you recollect about what time it was that he offered to return the money?

Answer—About two weeks ago, to the best of my recollection.

Question by Mr. Gatling—At the time this transaction took place, was there any word said between you and Mr. Robbins about keeping the matter secret?

Answer—There was not.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Raleigh, on Thursday morning, Jan. 27th, by Richard S. Mason, D. D., LEWIS P. OLDS, Esq., and Miss LAURA HAYLANDER, eldest daughter of Gov. W. W. Holden. All of Raleigh.

DIED,

Departed this life at Salem, N. C., on Saturday, Jan. 30th, at the age of 77 years, after a protracted illness, ANNA PAULINA, widow of the late Rt. Rev. John G. Herman, and last surviving child of the late Rev. G. Shober.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."
Ps. CXXVII 2.

Departed this life in Forsyth county, on the 18th ult., Rev. THOMAS CRAFT, aged 66 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The deceased was, for forty-five years a faithful and zealous minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived in the daily practice of those holy precepts which he spent a lifetime in teaching.

Lager beer containing copperas and ale "doctored" with salt, lime, and alum, are among the latest adulteration discoveries in New York.

A Berkshire girl, says the Boston *Post*, walked fourteen miles through the snow the other day to marry a young man who couldn't come to her house for fear of a six-shooter which the stern parent carried.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler, Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents
Beef, 5 for fore and 7 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents p'r lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 1' by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 1 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts, single yard.
Candles, tallow, 2 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15 cents.
CORN, new, 1 00
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 5 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 1 00
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Cloverseed 46

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.
Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.

MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Aiary; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T B Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended or the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.

YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo; Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lowis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16...8t.

TO LET!

10,000 **Two Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1871.**

10,000 **Three Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1872.**

THE subscriber, as Financial Agent of Forsyth County, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of March, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd day of March, 1869, and will as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid.

I. G. LASH,
FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869. 1 m.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.
JUSTICES COURT.

A. G. Short
vs
Robert J. Harris.
} Before J. M. Marshall, J. P.

It appearing to me, (the undersigned) that R. J. Harris, Defendant in this cause, is not a resident of this State; and it further appears by the complaint of the plaintiff filed before me, that the defendant above named is justly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account.

Therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Salem *Press*, for four weeks, that the defendant, R. J. Harris, appear before me at Mount Airy, on the 27th day of Febuary 1869, to answer the complaint of A. G. Short for the non-payment of the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account. This January 30th 1869.

J. M. MARSHALL, J. P.,

FOR SALE.

A first class "Family Sewing Machine." For further information apply to Chas. H. McCoy at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.
Terms Moderate. 2t.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 17th of February next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist. with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*
Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

CHOICE GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gem's, Morning by Morning
Jay's Family Prayer's.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights. Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
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Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles, Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers, Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea, Odd People,
The Bush Boys, Plant Hunters,
Desert Home, Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet, Bruin,
Headless Horseman, Child Wife,
Lost Lenore, Hunters Feast,
Scalp Hunters, Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest, Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupids, Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

Outward Bound, Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross, Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Calm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank or the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES AND A YOUNG BAY HORSE.
E. A. VOGLER.
Jan. 27, 1869. 2w.

N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

SEC'Y AND TREAS'R'S OFFICE,
SALEM, N. C., JAN. 25, 1869.

THE fourth installment of ten per cent. upon the stock of the above named Railroad Company, will be due and payable on the 1st day of March next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
SECRETARY & TREASURER
15—5t.

VALENTINES

A VARIETY OF
NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS
OF VALENTINES
At the BOOK-STORE.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THE SEA.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

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A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

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The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
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A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'-Davenport's and Tytler's Universal,
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Uuabridged, & Jewett's French Dictionary. Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
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&c., &c.

INKS!---*Black, Red and Blue.*

David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
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Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.—

Pass and Memorandum Books.

merican Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Jan. 15, 1868.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

—:o:—

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings.
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills.
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c., &c.

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS,

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,
WINDOW GLASS,
Harrison's Superior White Lead,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak ouder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
nov. 27-7 *Salem, N. C.*

WANTED, AGENTS,

MALE or Female, who can earn from $10 to $50 per week at home. All Goods will be assigned to Agents, to be paid for when sold, and *samples sent free.* For full particulars address with stamp, Foot & Clark, Detroit, Mich 4w.

POETRY.

SCANDAL LANE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

It is not on the signboard, Sir,
Go search both far and wide;
Or in the town directory,
The map or railroad guide;
And if you pump your neighbor, sir,
You pump, alas! in vain,
For no one e'r acknowledged yet
He lived in Scandal Lane!

It is a fearful neighborhood,
So secret and so sly;
Although the tenants oftentimes
Include the rich and high.
I'm told they're even cannibals,
And when they dine or sup,
By way of change they'll turn about,
And eat each other up!

They much prefer the useful, Sir,
The beautiful and *rare;*
They grind up character and all,
And call it wholesome fare!
And should the helpless victim wince,
They heed not cries of pain;
These very bloody cannibals,
That live in scandal Lane!

If you should chance to dine with them,
Pray never be deceived,
When they seem most like bosom friends,
They're least to be believed.
Their claws are sheathed in velvet, Sir,
Their teeth are hid by smiles,
And woe betide the innocent
Who falls beneath their wiles!

When they have singled out their prey,
They make a cat-like spring;
Or hug them like a serpent, ere
They plant the fatal sting!
And then they wash their guilty hands,
But don't efface the stain,
These very greedy cannibals,
That live in Scandal Lane!

HUMOROUS.

"Something Tifferent."

"I pese glad to see you, like ash never was, Mister Cris; ven did Zinzinnaty goome away from you?"

Such was the warm salutation of a Teutonic friend whom we met the other day in a distant city, where he had recently gone to reside. The reader might not guess in a long time what business our friend from Cincinnatti was engaged in, so we will tell you, he kept a lager-beer saloon.

"How do you like your new location?" we inquired after his raptures at meeting a Cincinnatian had somewhat abated.

"Nishe poys in this town, nishe poys. The first night vat I opens mine saloon, they goomes in and galls for lager peer, doo, eight, seex, half a tozzen of 'em; unt ven I says, 'who makes pay for this soon already?' py tam, they say, 'put it on de schlate.' I dole 'em 'I don't geep no schlate.' Den dey says, 'you petter as send out unt puy a schlate.' Vell, I vants to agommodate—there's no brincipal in dose tings—so I bought a schlate. The peer gept calling on more poys, unt I gept putting the schlate onto 'em. Pooty quick already I dells 'em the schlate pese full on both sides, unt den dey dells me if the schlate pese full, I petter ash fill my tam Tutch head mit 'em! Vell, dat ish all right—there's no brincipal in dose tings—they are nishe poys.

"Pooty bime by after leedle, they makes smash mit mine par, preakes mine pootles, unt knock der tuyvel out of mine looking glass mit mine head. Mine Cott! I vash mad. I radder you kive me ten dollar so much ash I vash mad. But that pese all right—there's no brincipal in doze tings—that makes nix tifference. Nishe poys!

"Then they galls me a tam Tutch son 'f a gun, unt I dells 'em they petter ash go to the tiefel, their own tam American sconagun. Vash I right? Vell, that makes nottings tifferent.

"They knocks the staircase town mine frow, unt throws the window out of the papy. That's all right—makes notting tifference—there's no brincipal in that—nishe poys—but (growing very much excited, and emphasizing each word on the bar with his fist) they puts water in mine class of peer—unt Cott in himmel, that ish not right—there's some brincipal in dose tings—that makes sometings tifferent."

Anecdote of Thos. F. Marshall.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, once a prince of good fellows, was defending a man charged with murder in Jessamine county, Judge Lusk presiding. The testimony against the prisoner was strong, and Tom struggled hard on the cross-examination, but to little purpose, for the old Judge was inflexible in his determination to rule out all improper testimony offered on the part of the defence. At last Tom worked himself into a high state of excitement, and remarked that "Jesus Christ was convicted upon just such rulings of the court that tried him."

"Clerk," said the Judge, "enter a fine of ten dollars against Mr. Marshall."

"Well, this is the first time I ever heard of anybody being fined for abusing Pontius Pilate," was the quick response of Tom.

Here the Judge became very indignant, and ordered the clerk to enter another fine of twenty dollars.

Tom arose with that peculiar, mirth provoking expression that no one can imitate, and addressed the court with as much gravity as circumstances would permit, as follows:

"If your Honor pleases, as a good citizen, I feel bound to obey the order of this court, and intend to do so in this instance; but as I don't happen to have thirty dollars about me, I shall be compelled to borrow it from some friend, and, as I see no one present whose confidence and friendship I have so long enjoyed as your Honor's, I make no hesitation in asking the small favor of a loan for a few days, to square up the amount of the fines that you have caused the clerk to enter against me."

This was a stumper. The Judge looked at Tom, and then at the clerk, and finally said:

"Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fines; the State is better able to lose thirty dollars than I am."

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS DREAM BOOKS

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

THE GALAXY
FOR 1869.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED BY ANY AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

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The Great Fifty Thousand Dollar Serial; by

CHARLES READE,

Author of "Foul Play," "Griffith Gaunt," etc., will be commenced in the March number. Charles Reade now stands at the head of English writers of fiction.

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The new Story by Mrs. EDWARDS, author of "Archie Lovell" and "Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman," be commenced in the January number. Mrs. Edwards is probably the most brilliant living female novelist.

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Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, one of the greatest of living authorities on diseases of the mind and nervous system, will continue his articles on the nerves, and collateral subjects.

6th.

Mr. EUGENE BENSON, the brilliant essayist, will commence, in the January number, a series of character-studies of several of the leading journalists of New York.

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AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THE GALAXY, in all parts of the country.

The price of THE GALAXY is $4 per year; 35 cts. per number. *Now is the time* to subscribe.

Address,
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498 AND 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

UCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,
and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** em bracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard &c. J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,
in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

—:o:—

THE first edition of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OF VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS and GUIDE IN THE FLOWER GARDEN is now published. It makes a work of over 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about **150** FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, and an

ELEGANT COLORED PLATE,

A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

length of the report prevents us from giving it in full. That portion relating to the case of Senator Robbins will be found in another column.

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale wherever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known. Price, $1.50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

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ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beaulah*—*Macaria.* Price $175.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The Art of Conversation,

WITH directions for Self-Culture. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. A book of real merit and intrinsic worth. Price $1.50.

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ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Caytain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.

For sale at the Bookstore.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Bayord Taylor; Baker's Great Basin of the Nile; Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia; The buried Cities of Campania, Herculaneum and Pompeii; Thousand Miles walk accross South America. &c., &c.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	30 "
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9–tf.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c.
At the.....BOOK STORE.

BASKETS!

A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS,
CHEAP - - AT THE BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.

BAKER'S COCOA.
Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaleculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

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BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a pagecor choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet to the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having pr perreg ard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for excuting

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES
E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.